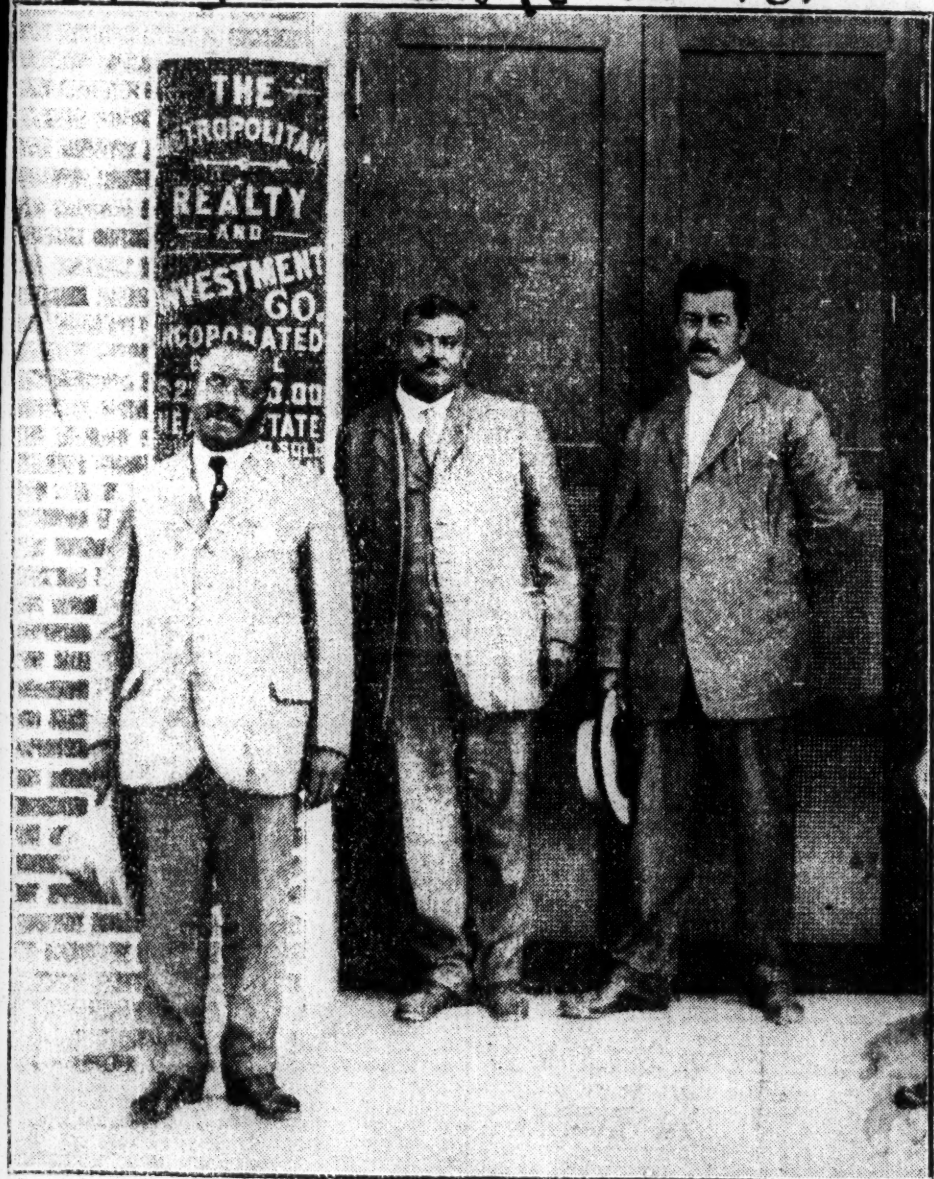


Officers of the Metropolitan Realty and Investment Co., Ocala, Fla.

The Freeman 10-25-13.



MR. GADSON, Cashier.

MR. GILES, President.

PROF. WILEY, Vice-Pres.

The good colored people of Ocala, Fla., have two institutions of which they themselves are not only proud but the race in general can well afford to congratulate the Florida promoters of the Metropolitan Bank and the Metropolitan Realty Company. The Metropolitan Bank has a paid-in capital of \$25,000 and the realty company is also capitalized at \$25,000. These companies are housed in a beautiful three-story building owned by the bank. The stock in these companies has sold for par and above since the organization opened its doors. The realty company has been doing business for three years. The bank has been open for a month and has surpassed all calculations. Its depositors include many of both races.

The officers and directors are: George Giles, president, cotton factor; Prof. J. L.

Wiley, educator; F. P. Gadson, cashier, merchant and capitalist; A. St. George Richardson, assistant cashier; J. S. LaRoche, grand secretary of Odd Fellows, Florida; C. H. Stewart, U. S. mail department; Dr. R. R. Williams, practicing physician; Rev. S. H. Hadley, of A. M. E. church; D. W. Goodwin, shoe manufacturer, and Neptune T. Brown, farmer.

These companies and men have the confidence of both races because they have succeeded in their own private business affairs. The future holds great things in store for these and other companies throughout the country, if organized and managed by clean and honest men.

The above picture shows three of the officers, taken on steps of the bank building.



Building of the Metropolitan Realty and Investment Co., Ocala, Fla.

OWN MILLIONS IN REALTY

Baltimore Negroes Said to Have Acquired Property Valued Between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000—Housing Conditions a Vital Question.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-13-13

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—Although there are 90,000 Negroes in this city, and the question of housing them is a vital one, H. M. Burkett, a colored real estate broker, is responsible for the statement that the Negro citizens own property in Baltimore valued between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

In discussing housing conditions affecting the Negro, Mr. Burkett says:

"The work of improving the housing conditions for colored people has gone on unremittingly for 14 years, and within this period there have been sold by one firm more than four hundred houses to colored people, most of whom receive only a small wage. Of these four hundred purchasers in 14 years there has not been one foreclosure or loss of property from failure to keep up obligations.

Within the last 14 years the home life of our colored citizens has improved at least 40 per cent, and when the small wages of the average colored citizen, his lack of knowledge of systematic saving, the burden of taxation, the inexperience of investing, are taken into consideration, the fact that so large a number have kept their obligations without a single failure is remarkable.

"The exact value of property owned by colored people in Baltimore may not be easily ascertained. While the city has been diligent to keep a record of colored criminals, it has not apparently kept a record of colored taxpayers. Without definite information it would probably not be far amiss to say that the value of property owned by colored people in this city is between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. While this sum, compared with the total of taxable city property,

is insignificant, yet it may be worth while to show that this accumulation has been made by a peasant people, in a very short while and under many unfavorable conditions, in many instances in the face of bitter opposition.

"The discouraging features to colored ownership have been: First, small wages; second, a lack of knowledge of systematic saving; third, ignorance of the methods of how to acquire property; fourth, discouragement by those who have lost their property through cunning and dishonest agents; fifth, the over-taxation of colored people by their own churches and secret organizations; sixth, its lack of the element of chance, which appeals to the race and which secret societies or industrial insurance encourage; seventh, fear of injury and loss to their property in case of race disturbances.

"The encouraging features to colored ownership are: First, the natural desire for home and comforts; second, the ground rent system; third, high rents charged colored tenants; fourth, the fair decisions of Maryland courts in protecting the property rights of colored people; fifth, the excellent police protection given colored property owners; sixth, the fact that colored people in Baltimore are not forced to live in the red-light district, as is true in some cities; seventh, the equitable assessment of taxes and insurance rates; eighth, the encouragement given colored people to own homes from a number of reputable white brokers."

SCARBOROUGH-WARREN BUILD.

ING UNDERGOING REPAIRS.

Durham Reflector 2-27-13
The Scarborough-Warren building on Chapel Hill street and jointly owned by Mr. J. C. Scarborough and Dr. S. L. Warren is being remodeled preparatory to the business changes which are to take place in the immediate future. The store room formerly used as a nearbeer stand is being divided so as to accommodate

two business undertakings instead of one and will be occupied by Mr. Scarborough himself and the Mickle tailoring company. The store room which is now being used by Mr. Mickle will be occupied by the Peoples Drug Company which was recently chartered to do business in this city. A basement is also being dug out and will be used by Mr. Scarborough as a storeroom for his undertaking supplies. The block will in all probability become a new business center for colored people. Its prominent location and close proximity to the city market makes it one of the most desirable business places to be found in the city.

SANFORD NEWS

Durham Reflector 2-27-13

This beautiful, balmy, springlike day in February moves our pen to say that "Sanford is on a big boom."

Sanford is not only near the centre of the state, looking at it from east to west, north to south, but it comes near being the industrial hub around which many larger and smaller enterprises revolve.

We have a goodly, active, working population, not so congested as to be unwieldy nor so sparsely as to be hard to find. About one third of our 5,000 inhabitants are colored and most of our citizenry, (heads of families I mean), own their homes. Our graded school is the delight of our community.

Six churches are filled by the faithful every Sunday. The church edifices would do credit to even larger cities.

No town or section of the state afford finer opportunities for the purchase of homes and farms by the colored people than is found here.

There is no organized prejudice against the colored mechanic, contractor, laborer. In all lines of industrial activity we find the Negro doing his part.

Jonesboro, Sanford's twin sister, is a warm rival, but some distance to the rear as yet. Our beautiful temple of justice (?) the court house is on the dividing line between the two rivals.

Our Mr. W. M. Davis may not be called the "prince of merchants," but you may number him among our "must successful" general merchandise men in the state. Mr. Davis is a sober, discreet, intelligent business man. While his chief clerk, Mr. Dock Jones, is a model type of a christian gentleman. "Big business" does not give him the big head. We

only need more Davis and Jones built on the strong foundation like these.

Lawyer Quick is still battling for the rights of his client friends. And success generally perches upon his legal banner. He has now been at the bar of the state twenty-eight years. Morally and intellectually his influence is felt all over the state among his people. He is the founder of an orphanage for the indigent Negro youth.

Contractor A. L. Boykins keeps his brigade of carpenters busy and well paid.

Contractor R. H. Holmes is carrying the biggest station and warehouse jobs of any colored carpenter in Harnett or Lee counties these days.

Holmes and Boykins are men widely known in and out of the state for their mechanical skill and faithfulness to duty and contract.

Mrs. M. B. McKoy keeps a little indisposed owing to inclement season of the year.

the A. M. E. Zion church, is making

Miss Janie McKethen, organist of a fine record as an accomplished musician. Mrs. A. B. Stewart is choirster. Both ladies are natural musicians, besides their careful training.

Rev. W. H. Horton, of the Zion Methodist church, is well received by all the churches and people of Sanford. He is now well settled in our new parsonage.

Rev. O. W. Hawkins, of the congregational church, is an intellectual giant and in the pulpit he is like Gen Grant riding into battle at Chattanooga. He is a natural pulpit orator. None of his superior, few his equal.

Mr. W. L. Murphy, a young man of unusual and remarkable talent, exemplary character, is holding down an excellent job at the Lee cotton seed oil mill, this place.

It is the special and peculiar fitness of the youth that wed him to the position.

Mr. F. D. Ingram, a fireman over the Southern Railway, is noted for his

ST. MARKS CHURCH BUYS APARTMENT HOUSE

New Property Located in
Lenox Ave., Between
140th and 141st Sts.

PURCHASE PRICE \$54,000

Church Buys Property as Investment with View to Furthering Project to Get a Farm for the Aged.

N.Y. Age — 3-6-13
St. Marks M. E. Church, 231 West 53rd street, the Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks, pastor, has purchased an apartment house in Lenox avenue, between 140th and 141st streets, at a cost of \$54,000, which, with other improved city realty to be acquired, will be held as an investment. Eventually the whole will be advantageously disposed of, the proceeds to be used to purchase a farm convenient to the city, upon which will be established the projected Home for the Aged, which is in process of organization.

At present the aged and infirm members of St. Marks Church are cared for either at their homes or in some of the hospitals of the city. Some of these are at the Lincoln Home, others are at other homes, and others are provided for at their homes in Virginia. A monthly stipend is paid them as long as they live, and provision is made for their burial after death. This work is under the supervision of the trustees of the church, but Walter E. Handy is designated by the board to have direct personal supervision of this phase of the church's activities.

It is planned, in purchasing the farm, to make this feature of church work self-sustaining. A truck farm will be operated, work by the beneficiaries of the church's charity, and such of the product as is not used by the inmates of the home will be sold to provide a revenue.

Church Organized in 1871.

St. Marks M. E. Church was organized in 1871, and has the unique distinction of never having a pastor who has not served his full term before being transferred. The three-year term for pastors was the rule in the first years of the church's existence, from 1871 to 1888, and during this time the pulpit was filled by the Revs. William F. Butler, Edward W. S. Peck, Richard A. Read, William P. Ryder, and John A. Holmes. In 1888 the term was lengthened to five years, and this rule obtained until 1900. The Revs. Henry A. Monroe and Ernest Lyon served during this period, Dr. Lyon being succeeded in 1897 by the Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks. In 1900 the time limit was taken off, and Dr. Brooks has served as pastor of St. Marks continuously since 1897, a period of sixteen years. There is nothing to indicate that he will be removed unless it is to be elevated to the Bishopric. He has as his assistant his nephew, Howard A. Brooks.

In 1900 the Newman Memorial Mission, Brooklyn, was brought into existence by St. Marks Church, and for five years supervision of the work was maintained. After that time, the

mission became an independent entity. Salem Church, Harlem, was reorganized by St. Marks in 1902, and the alliance was maintained until 1912. The Epworth Mission, established in 1905, was set apart in 1907. At the present time St. Marks Church is engaged in the development of a mission in Williamsbridge, which was organized December, 1911.

St. Marks Has Many Auxiliaries.

The spiritual and temporal welfare of the church is well and amply looked after by the various auxiliaries. Some of these are composed of the women members, some of them by men, and others still are composed of both men and women.

December 23, 1875, under the administration of Dr. Peck, the Mutual Aid Society was organized. This society provides a weekly benefit to the sick members of \$4, and looks after burial expenses. The membership is not confined to the membership of St. Marks Church, though naturally the larger number of its members are communicants of the church. It has a membership of between one and two hundred, and there is in the treasury about two thousand dollars. While it is under the supervision generally of the church, the officers being installed by the church, the society is not controlled by St. Marks. It has an independent autonomy. Present officers are: W. W. Johnson, of Mother Zion Church, president; Mrs. Susie F. Wilkerson, secretary; George Foster, treasurer.

The Silver Spray Circle is composed of young girls, and was organized during the pastorate of Dr. Lyon. This organization furnishes a social medium for the young folks, cementing friendly association of the young folks. Frequent socials, at which literary programs are rendered, furnish enjoyment for its members, and on every fifth Sunday through the year, the evening service of the church is in the hands of this circle, which renders the entire program. Nearly all the money raised for benevolent purposes is furnished by this club. The young ladies, after each service, pass quietly through the congregation with small jugs and contributions of a penny or more are solicited. In 1912 more than \$400 was raised by the young ladies in this way. Mrs. Florence Bruce is president.

The young ladies, after each service, pass quietly through the congregation with small jugs and contributions of a penny or more are solicited. In 1912 more than \$400 was raised by the young ladies in this way. Mrs. Florence Bruce is president.

Ladies' Aid Society Important Factor.

The Ladies Aid Society is an important factor in the general work of the church. Through their efforts the interior of the church is looked after, as well as the furnishings. The work is effective and is much appreciated by the pastor and members. Officers of the society are: Miss Belle Johnson, president; Mrs. Mildred Turner, vice-president; Miss Emma Harris, financial secretary; Miss Kate Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. Louisa Freeman, treasurer; Isaiah Davis, chaplain.

The Floral Circle was formed for the purpose of supplying flowers to the sick of the congregation at their homes or at hospitals, as the case may be, and to provide flowers for the church on Sundays. In addition to this the Floral Circle extends its activities to furnishing aid and assistance to the sick and distressed. Its officers are: Mrs. Alice Perkinson, president; Mrs. Hattie Hazel, vice-president; Mrs. Mildred Turner, secretary; Mrs. Ida Young, assistant secretary; Mrs. Susie Rice, recording secretary; Elias Tilghman, treasurer; Mrs. Eva Smith, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Emma Mitchell, chaplain.

Organized in October, 1911, the Brotherhood has a membership of between fifty and one hundred. It conducts a Bible class for men in the Sunday School and provides social life for the men of the church. Regular dues are paid by the members, and sick and death benefits are provided. R. T. Browne is president, with J. S. Maxwell, vice-president, J. H. Thomas, secretary, Richard Mann, treasurer, and James Bishop, chaplain.

One of the important features of the church work is the Lyceum, which meets every Thursday night and Sunday afternoons. At the Thursday night meetings, the program generally is made up of addresses or debates, while a general literary and musical program is furnished on Sunday afternoons. This organization is very popular, and splendid programs are the rule. Hayes L. Pryor is president; George Wilton Marshall, vice-president; Miss Louise Southall, secretary; J. Hannibal Thomas, corresponding secretary; Miss Belle Johnson, treasurer; Miss E. A. Jackson, organist; Mrs. Lizzie W. Mayfield, chaplain; Harold Simmeljaer, critic.

Good work along religious and charitable lines is being done by the Epworth League. It is in good condition, the best since Dr. Brooks has been pastor. L. S. Reed is president.

Ushers Have an Organization.

The Ushers Club, composed of the ushers of the church, has Daniel A. Clark as president; Arthur Rice is vice-president; James Johnson, second vice-president; James A. W. Young, recording secretary; Charles Branch, financial secretary; John H. Pride, treasurer; George Fox, sergeant-at-arms; James T. Harrod, chaplain; members are Andrew Austin, William Heir, Moses Dougan, Washington Tyson, Jacob Griffith, John W. Christopher, S. A. Barnett.

The choir is said to be one of the best in Greater New York. A quartet of singers are employed, and a large volunteer choir supports. The choir is under the direction of E. Aldama Jackson, chorister and organist. Each member of the quartet is a soloist of distinction, and the

(Continued on Page 2)

COLORED GIRL'S \$112,000 A YEAR

Ten-Year-Old Will Pay Biggest Income Tax in Oklahoma.

Muskogee, Okla., Sept. 7.—A colored girl 10 years old will pay the largest income tax in Oklahoma. Sarah Rector, who lives just west of Muskogee, has an income of more than \$112,000 a year.

It is the old story of the lucky allottee and the oil well. Sarah is the descendant of a Creek freedman. She had nothing to do with the selection of her allotment and probably has never seen it and does not know where it is. But it is 160 acres of land and upon it has been drilled the biggest producing well in the mid-continent field. This is what is known as the Jones Gusher, near the town of Cushing. The well is producing more than \$2,000 a day and Sarah gets one-eighth as her share.

This is just the beginning. Arrangements are already made to drill other wells. There is no doubt but these will also be big producers.

Winston is on the upward march and is leading the other cities of the Old North State in business. Nearly all of the buildings owned by the colored people here are brick. Marvelous changes have been wrought in Winston since our visit here fourteen months ago. The bank will soon be in its own two story brick building on the corner of Depot and Seventh streets. Dr. J. V. Jones has already built eight fine brick stores on the corner of Church and Fourth streets. Property owned by him has continued to advance in price having been recently offered \$17,000 for a site which only cost him \$13,000. Dr. Jones has a fine drug store as well as a lucrative practice. Dr. Christian also has a neat drug store and does a good business. Mr. J. C. Smith has one of the finest grocery stores in the city. Mr. Jas. Thompson has suffered the loss of his store by fire. Other business worthy of note are Mr. L. J. Hill, Mrs. E. J. R. Banks, Mr. Banks, Lawyer Lanier, Lawyer Brigger and Fitts.

Visits to Slater school and the or

N.Y. Age — 4-27-13
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—According to the latest report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for the State of Pennsylvania, the number of Negroes owning property in Philadelphia is 1,080 with an assessed valuation of \$2,801,275. The market value of these holdings is put at \$3,735,000.

Property Owning - 1913

(1911)
Nylon Property Holdings in
Virginia

Taxes Paid by \$312, 100.61
Acres Land owned in state 1, 596, 047
Value \$8, 380, 085
Buildings on land \$5, 297 528
City Property \$137, 702
T. & L. Property \$25, 097 355

GUESS-WORK STATISTIC

sewhere Martin V. Calvin contrib-
extremely statistical study of the negr.
n Georgia, and, incidentally, an excoriation
of Georgia's guess-work system of gathering
statistics of every nature.

Mr. Calvin's analysis of the tendencies of
the negro will be found unique and startling.
Their effect is to show the superiority of the
old type of negro over the newer type in the
acquisition of property and general pro-
gressiveness.

But the chief value of Mr. Calvin's article
is to point out that there is only one source
from which one can gather even approxi-
mately accurate statistics touching Georgia,
and that is from the tax digests. Turning
to that quarter, he has been able to present
information on a leading subject that is
somewhat specific and reliable in its nature.
If that holds true with the negro, what more
vast benefits might be expected if statistics
were available, as they should be, in every
field in Georgia?

For instance, The Constitution has been
urging upon the state agricultural depart-
ment the value of statistics in reporting the
cotton movement in Georgia. At the ex-
pense of a few dollars this paper is gather-
ing a state-wide report that has been of
service to every Georgian remotely engaged
in the cotton trade or interested in cotton.
The department says it is too cramped in
finances to inaugurate a system of this na-
ture. In other words, information that is of
value to every man who produces a bale of
cotton and every man who buys one, is
buried because of a lack of—postage. A
few dollars in postage, and the services of
a 20-year-old boy could secure this data.
Even an adding machine, almost a trained
monkey, could perform the mechanical
work essential to the task. Surely, the de-
partment will not cry "poverty" in face of
the need and the slight expense.

They slaughtered the bill for a bureau of
vital statistics at the recent session of the
legislature because of—"poverty!" Because
rich Georgia can't spare two or three thou-
sand dollars a year there is absolutely no au-
thentic record of births and deaths in this

"BOB" CHURCH

LEAVES \$2,000,000

The Colored Star
Memphis, Tenn., March 14/13

Bringing the value of the estate of
Robert R. "Bob" Church, late cap-
italist, up to approximately \$2,000,0-
000, investigation is said by con-
tending heirs to have revealed the
existence of many valuable posses-
sions of which nothing was known
in Memphis until some time after
Church's death.

Considerable of this property is
said to be situated in other cities,
and includes several handsome res-
idences in Washington, D. C. A
complete inventory of the estate
probably will be introduced in
court when a contest of the will is
tried.

Action for contest was taken by
Mrs. Laura C. Napier, a daughter
of Mr. Church under first marriage
and charging that the will probat-
ed in Memphis was procured
through undue means and when
the testator was mentally incapable
of executing a will. The contest-
ant is the wife of Andrew J. Nap-
ier, a wealthy Vancouver real es-
tate man.

The beneficiaries under the will
are R. R. Church, Jr., of Memphis;
Annie S. Church, widow and exec-
utrix; Mrs. Mollie Church Terrell,
wife of a district judge in Wash-
ington, D. C.; Thomas Ayers
Church, son, municipal clerk in
New York City, and Annette
Church, daughter, of Memphis.

NEGRO OFFICE BUILDING.

Mont. Adv. 6-15-13

Special to The Advertiser.
DECATUR, ALA., June 14.—H. V.
Cashin, the well known negro lawyer
of Decatur, is building a two-story
office building on lower Bank Street.
The building will be of cement blocks.
The lower floor will be rented for neg-
ro stores, while the second floor will
be occupied by Cashin as a law of-
fice.

Cashin has one of the best law li-
braries in Decatur, costing about \$3,000.
He is highly educated both in
English and in Spanish. It is said
that he will be the only negro lawyer
in the South to own his own office
building and a law library, worth as
much money as his is.

Home Seekers' Land Com-

The Messenger
pany, Inc.
1/24/13

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Last Friday night at the stock-
holders annual meeting the report of
doings of the company known as the
Home Seekers' Land Company for
the past year was made by the
president, Clinton J. Calloway and
secretary, W. H. Carter.

The report showed that the com-
pany which is capitalized at \$10,000
has recently bought eleven hundred
and forty-six acres of land, more
than five hundred of which have been
sold in small tracts of from twenty
to one hundred acres as homes to
farmers.

Dr. R. E. Park of Massachusetts
and Dr. B. T. Washington were pres-
ent by invitation and spoke espec-
ially of the need of such work in help-
ing to build up the South and the
good which should come from the
work of such a company.

The following directors were
elected for 1913: Clinton J. Calloway,
Warren Logan, W. H. Carter, J. W.
Yates, H. E. Thomas, T. Edward
Owens, W. M. Welch, T. J. Furguson
and T. N. Cowan.

Negro Girl's Big Income.

(Muskogee (Okla.) Cor. New York
Sun.)

A negro girl 10 years old will pay
the largest income tax in Oklahoma.
Sarah Rector, who lives just west of
Muskogee, has an income of more than
\$112,000 a year.

It is the old story of the lucky al-
lottee and the oil well. Sarah is the
descendant of a Creek freedman. She
had nothing to do with the selection
of her allotment and probably has
never seen it and does not know
where it is. But it is 160 acres of
land and upon it has been drilled the
biggest producing well in the mid-
continent field. This is what is known

as the Jones gusher, near the town
of Cushing. The well is producing
more than \$2,500 a day, and Sarah
gets one-eighth as her share.

This is just the beginning. Ar-
rangements are already made to drill
other wells. There is no doubt but
these will also be big producers.

*The Royal Messenger.
Helena, Ark.*



3/1/13

REV. A. H. MILLER, HELENA, ARK.

The above is a splendid likeness of Rev. A. H. Miller of Helena, who recently joined the Royal Circle and paid his dues and assessments for a year. Rev. Miller is the wealthiest Negro in Helena and perhaps the wealthiest colored man in Arkansas. In joining the Royal Circle Friend Miller stated that he did not need the Insurance so much but that he wanted to help others of the race who do need the Insurance offered by the Royal Circle. Rev. Miller considered the Royal circle a long time, dreamed about it and then concluded that the Lord wanted him to be a member. Rev. Miller started in Helena many years ago as a drayman without a dollar. Today he is the richest Negro in Arkansas.

The story of his life reads like a fairy-tale and will be an inspiration to you and your children. We have it in book-form. Send 50c to the Royal Messenger, Helena, Ark. for a copy.

WORTH \$700,000,000

Prof. Monroe N. Work Estimates Total Wealth of Race—Negroes Now Edit and Publish Four Hundred Papers—Negro Farmers in the South Cultivate One Million Acres.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 25.—The total wealth of the Negroes in the United States is estimated at \$700,000,000 by Prof. Monroe N. Work, in charge of Research and Records at Tuskegee In-

stitute.

In the January number of the *Southern Workman* Prof. Work tells of what the American Negro is doing for himself. Special emphasis is placed on the race's advancement along religious, educational and economic lines.

The religious progress of the race is shown in the accumulation of church property which amounts to \$57,000,000. The churches contribute yearly over \$100,000 for home missions.

The Negro Baptists carry on work in five foreign countries, in which they have established 132 mission stations in

charge of 97 missionaries. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has mission work in eight foreign countries and has two Bishops in Africa. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is doing aggressive work in Africa and the West Indies.

Thirty-five thousand Sunday schools are in operation, with an enrollment of one and three-quarters million pupils. 1,700,000 Enrolled in Public Schools.

The educational advancement of the race is indicated in Prof. Work's article by the statement that 1,700,000 Negro children are enrolled in the public schools and 100,000 in the normal schools and colleges. Thirty-one thousand Negro teachers are employed in the public schools, and 3,000 teachers are employed in the colleges and the normal and industrial schools.

There are in the South at present 50 colleges, 13 institutions for the education of colored women, 26 theological schools and departments, 3 schools of law, 5 of medicine, 2 of dentistry, 4 of pharmacy, 17 state agricultural and mechanical colleges and over 400 normal and industrial schools.

The value of the property now owned by institutions for higher and secondary training of the freedmen is more than \$17,000,000. In 1912 over \$4,400,000 were expended for their higher and industrial training, and \$8,600,000 in their public schools, a total of \$13,000,000.

There are 40,000 following the professions, including teachers, preachers, laymen, doctors, dentists, editors, etc., and there are some 30,000 engaged in business of some sort.

Negroes now edit and publish 400 newspapers and periodicals. They own 100 insurance companies, 300 drug stores and 20,000 grocery and other stores. There are 300,000 or more working in trades and other occupations requiring skill—blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet makers, masons, miners, engineers, iron and steel workers, factory operators, printers, lithographers, engravers, gold and silver workers, tool and cutlery makers, etc.

With 3,950 colored persons in the government postal service, there are 22,440 in the employ of the United States Government.

Some 1,000 or more patents have been granted to Negroes during the past year. They have invented a telephone register, a hydraulic scrubbing brush, a weight motor for running machinery, aeroplanes, an automatic car switch and an automatic feed attachment for adding machines.

They have established 64 banks capitalized at \$1,600,000, doing an annual business of some \$20,000,000. The Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala., at the close of business in August, 1912, had resources amounting to \$477,000.

Perhaps the most significant progress has been made in agriculture. Negro farm laborers and Negro farmers in the South cultivate approximately 100,000,000 acres of land, of which 42,500,000 acres are under their control. Negroes

now own 20,000,000 acres of land, equivalent to 31,000 square miles.

In 1863 the total wealth of Negroes in this country was about \$20,000,000. Now their total wealth is \$700,000,000.

CHURCH HELPS TO FIGHT THE NAPIER WILL SUIT.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The heirs of the late "Bob" Church have decided to stubbornly contest the decision recently rendered by Judge J. S. Galloway of the Probate Court, who ruled that Mrs. Laura Napier of Vancouver, B. C., and a daughter of the testator by a slave marriage, was entitled to a share of the Church estate, which is valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The attorneys for the heirs will appeal Judge Galloway's decision to a higher court.

Judge Galloway ruled that no laws subsequently enacted in other states could affect the Tennessee law of inheritance, and that Mrs. Napier, who was a child of the testator, was entitled to a share of the estate.

Mrs. Napier is the daughter of the late "Bob" Church by a slave marriage contracted in New Orleans. Two years after the marriage, Mrs. Napier's mother was separated from Mr. Church the latter being brought to Memphis. Under the laws of Louisiana such a separation constituted a divorce.

*Virginia Negros owned 1813
1,629,626 acres of land.*

LEAVES ESTATE OF \$30,000

Age 2-13-13
James Hammond, Seventy Years Old, Could Not Read or Write but Accumulated a Fortune—Leaves \$1 Each to Many Unknown Nephews.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 11.—For fifty years James Hammond of Oyster Bay worked for the Weeks estate. He died January 17, and the filing of his will at Mineola disclosed the fact that he had accumulated an estate worth \$30,000.

Mr. Hammond was illiterate, not being able to read or write, and his will was signed by a mark. He was more than seventy years old. His will was made the day before he died and he bequeathed to his friend, James Seudder, \$2,000, the same amount to Sarah Mayhew Seudder; \$5,000 to Bertha Edith Hammond, his daughter, and \$1 each to a number of nephews, the exact number of whom Mr. Hammond did not know, as he had not heard from them in years. The residue of the estate is left to the three persons to whom direct bequests are made.

21. 1913.

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ACID TEST DISCLOSES THE STATE'S STATISTICAL POVERTY

By Martin V. Calvin.

Editor Constitution: We of the south have suffered and are still suffering because we have refused to recognize the value of accurate statistics. This is particularly true as to our agricultural affairs. We write and talk about the wondrous agricultural possibilities of Georgia and the south, but we have not a single accurate statistic, collected by our own efforts, to sustain our say-colored claims. We are compelled to rely upon the United States Blue Book which, to put it mildly, flatly contradicts all of our rhetorical contentions. It is our fault. It is a crying shame on Georgia that, in all these years, she has not gathered together a mass of statistics that would tell the truth about her crop production as the figures, at hand, tell of the progress of her negro population. There is no excuse for the lack of the information mentioned: that information is oftentimes sought, but, to the surprise of the applicants beyond our borders, is, and has been all along, unobtainable. I am stating a fact, not making a criticism. I am talking about the commonwealth, not individuals.

True, we have some invaluable statistics, a result of the act of the general assembly, 1874, which requires that, in making tax returns, the property of the negroes shall be returned separately from that of the white people. The resultant statistics touch agriculture incidentally, but they were authorized specifically for the purpose of definitely ascertaining, year by year, the property progress of the negro. Of all the southern states, Georgia is the only state that has such a statute.

The record shows that in 1874, the first year the law was operative, the aggregate of property owned by the negroes of this state amounted to \$6,157,798. That was the second year of the ever-memorable panic of 1873-78. The returns for 1879 show that their property had sustained a shrinkage of \$975,400.

Here is a striking fact: The old negroes, uneducated but disciplined, knew how to work and save, and did work and save, took the amount which survived the panic, \$5,182,398, and, in twelve years, made it \$14,196,735—an increase of \$9,014,337 or 170.5 per cent. The average increase per annum was \$751,194.

In 1891 the young negroes—educated but undisciplined, able to work and save, but did not vigorously and systematically work or save—fell heir to the \$14,196,735. In twelve years they increased it in the sum of \$2,517,599 or 17.7 per cent. The average increase per annum amounted to \$209,799.

It will, of course, be understood that the

word "disciplined" does not mean "lashed," but taught self-control and the value of time, and the wise utilization of the same.

Is there not an invaluable lesson in the difference in the results won by the old negroes compared with those won by the young negroes?

Especially apropos of the addresses alluded to are the following figures made under oath by the negro taxpayers of the state.

Periods of seven years are used for the reason that comparisons on that basis bring out at once sharply and impressively the degree of progress made in the acquisition of property.

Between 1898 and 1905 the negroes increased their holdings in city property from \$4,374,565 to \$5,512,217—an increase of \$1,137,652 or 26 per cent. During the same period they increased their acreage in land from 1,097,087 to 1,336,821 acres—a gain of 239,734 acres or 21.8 per cent. The variability of land values suggests that they be not considered.

During the same period they increased their holdings in household goods from \$1,453,619 to \$2,080,444—an increase of \$626,825 or 43.1 per cent. They increased their holdings in live stock from \$2,579,770 to \$4,633,124—an increase of \$2,053,354 or 79.6 per cent. They increased their investment in improved farm implements from \$479,520 to \$1,108,534—an increase of \$629,014 or 131.1 per cent. They increased their aggregate property from \$13,719,200 to \$20,616,468—an increase of \$6,897,268 or 50.2 per cent.

During the next period of seven years (i. e., from 1905 to 1912) they increased their city property from \$5,512,217 to \$10,464,346—an increase of \$4,952,129 or 89.8 per cent. Their land acreage was reduced by 121,023 acres.

During that period they increased their investment in household goods from \$2,080,444 to \$3,289,877—a gain of \$1,209,433 or 58.1 per cent. They increased their holdings in live stock from \$4,633,124 to \$7,652,987—a gain of \$3,019,863 or 65.1 per cent. They increased their investment in improved farm implements from \$1,108,534 to \$1,604,416—an increase of \$495,882 or 44.7 per cent. They increased their aggregate property from \$20,616,468 to \$34,699,447—an increase of \$14,082,979 or 68.3 per cent.

Between 1898 and 1912, a period of fourteen years, they increased their city property 139.3 per cent; their acreage in land, 10.8 per cent; their household goods, 126.2 per cent; their live stock, 196.6 per cent; their improved farm implements, 234.5 per cent; their aggregate property, 152.9 per cent.

Decatur, Ga., September 15, 1913.

COLORED BATH HOUSE AT MT. CLEMENS AND ITS SUIT IN CHANCERY SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

On December 24, 1912, Mrs. Fannie C. Hutchinson left her husband's home and refuse to deed to her husband the title to the Mt. Clemens hotel and bath house jointly, but she gave a quit claim deed of the property to her attorney, Harry M. Law (white). Her husband, Geo. Hutchinson, entered suit in chancery against Mrs. Hutchinson and her attorney for title to the property in the Macomb county circuit court. The sheriff of Wayne county could not get service of summons on Mrs. Fannie Hutchinson since the case began in April 15, 1913. Last week Mrs. Hutchinson and her attorney made a complete and satisfactory settlement with Mr. G. I. Hutchinson by selling out her interest of \$5,300 for the sum of \$1,000 and accepting a second mortgage as security for this sum, including all of her present dower and future interests in the Mt. Clemens property. Mr. Troglatt Lungerhausen gave Geo. I. Hutchinson an extension of ten years longer on the mortgage originally given by Mrs. Fannie C. Hutchinson, Dec. 25, 1911, to him, which she had allowed to go to default by not paying interest and principle and he was compelled to foreclose and sell the property April 26, 1913, which was bought by Mr. Troglatt Lungerhausen.

Mr. S. B. Spire was Mr. Hutchinson's attorney. Lot of credit is due Mr. G. I. Hutchinson for his seven years' fight and struggle against overwhelming odds and opposition to maintain an exclusive hotel and bath house for the colored people in this country.

Institute cadets; The Rev. A. A. Graham, of Phoenix, Va.; Miss Scoville, Miss Fuller, and Miss Graves, of Hampton Institute; Mr. Gray, president of the Parents' League; Mrs. Ann Taylor Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Minkins, and Mrs. Evans, of Hampton Institute. Mr. Anderson, principal of the Bates School, presided.

Mr. Dodd said: "Character is the very best property. I do not say this as a moralist, but as a practical business man. Character is the first essential of a good business man." He further explained that one way to show character is by thrift and economy, which leads to the owning of one's own home.

Maj. Moton made a strong plea to the Negro to win the respect of their own race as well as the white people by saving their money to buy land. He said there would not be any more land and what there is is growing more valuable every day. If the colored people expect to own homes they must take the land while there is an opportunity. "The Negro," said Maj. Moton, "is just as good as the white man, but he has got to prove it. We must deny ourselves to-day in order to have to-morrow."

The Rev. Dr. Graham spoke of watching the boats from New York land at Old Point, and the many foreigners who came as passengers. He was always interested to know where they go and what they do. If you take a trip out through the country you will find they have bought up little farms and are prospering. He advised the Negroes to buy homes before the foreigners take all the land from them.

Miss Scoville, in a charming manner, addressed her remarks to the little folk, telling them to save their pennies and dimes so they could buy property when they become men and women. Miss Fuller explained how she had induced many of the young scholars at Bates School to start a bank account by the stamp system of saving.

Mrs. Minkins made a plea to parents to economize in order to keep their girls in school instead of sending them out to work for a living. She also told them when their girls go out to work they should see that they find employment in the right kind of families. Mrs. Evans also talked to the parents about keeping their girls in school. She said that in the fall many of the girls stay out of school two or three months in order to work to pay for an expensive suit or hat, when all that was necessary for school girls was neat, comfortable, inexpensive clothing. Mrs. Evans told she was teaching the girls economic methods of cooking so they could save in the home.

Excellent music was furnished during the evening by a quartette of students from the Hampton School.